

MCGILL DAILY

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by joan mandell RVC and Molson hold election forums

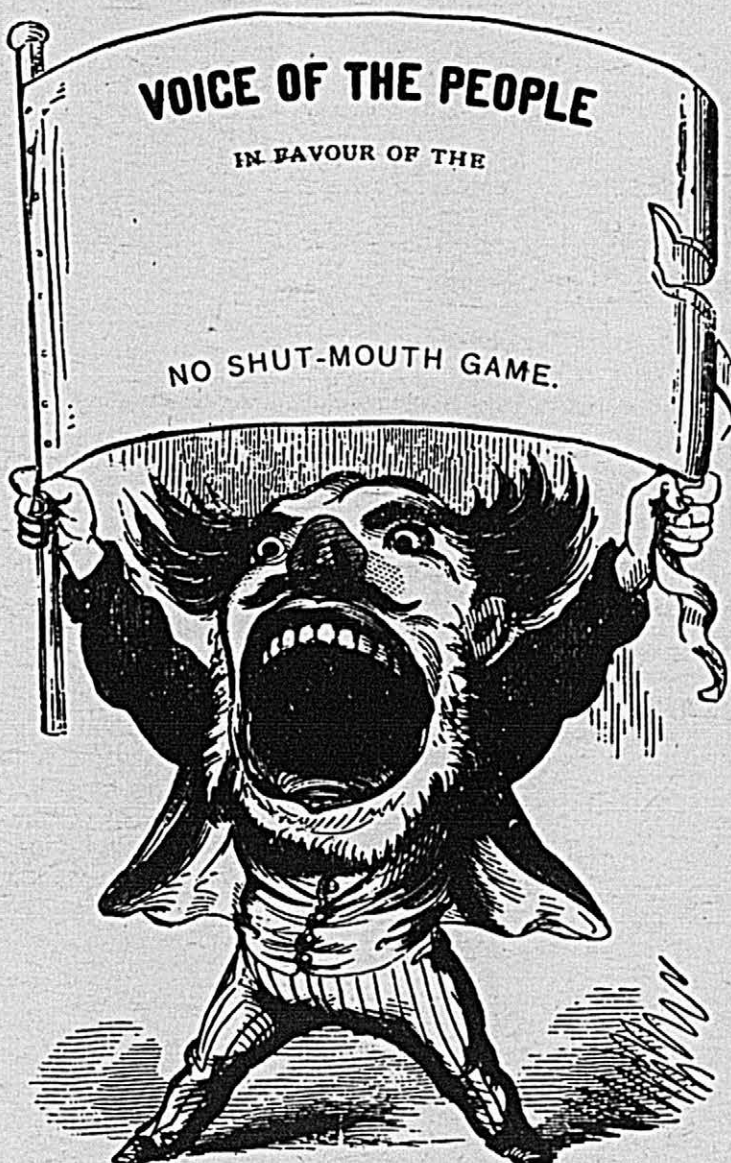
Candidates in the upcoming Students' Society elections had the opportunity to voice their platforms at two open meetings last weekend.

Yesterday afternoon, all the candidates were invited to speak at the Royal Victoria College.

Doug Amos, presidential candidate: The Popular Student Front held a study session over the weekend to sum up the experience gained from the campaign and decided upon a 5-point program to concretize its advocacy of a mass democratic method of work. Students' Society should become a center of resistance against the McGill administration and the interests it serves. Quebec is exploited by American corporations and Anglo-Canadian colonialists. The Students' Society should therefore oppose the use of McGill in the interests of US imperialism and Anglo-Canadian colonialism.

Students' Council serves as "a junior agent of the McGill administration." It never takes stands on issues eg. on senate interference. Instead, the Students' Society tries to drug students by catering to their sensations with events like rock festivals and erotic films.

"Then, just as the colonists gave liquor to the Indians and then criticized them for being drunkards, the Students' Society initiated the propaganda that students are only interested in sensate pleasures, that their problems are of some metaphysical nature and can only be solved through the exercise of



bureaucratic authority."

The orientation and content of courses at McGill is pro-imperialist and promotes attitudes which help maintain the oppression in Quebec. It is necessary to struggle against education which does not serve the people.

Five-Point Program: Support the National Petition for a People's Canada; Throw away "Robert's Rules of Order" and instead use a mass democratic method of work; Oppose the use of McGill in the interests of US imperialism and Anglo-Canadian colonialism, oppose the role played by the Students' Society as junior partners of the Administration; Support, encourage and organize programs like the Academic Activities Committee "which upholds that we must seek truth to serve the people"; Support struggle in the classroom against ideas which do not serve the people.

Gabor Zinner: The issues he ran on three weeks ago haven't changed. The student body must represent the whole student body. \$300,000 must offer more in terms of programs. The purpose of his present term in office has been, "to restore

some sanity and responsibility to the administration of student affairs and I think we've been fairly successful."

The Students' Society established the McGill Anti-Fee Hike Coalition. Two thousand people came to his rock concert Saturday night, although he admitted that many of them were not McGill students. He opened the Sunflower restaurant. The course format at McGill is "stifling". He will initiate a course evaluation form and establish a "free university" co-op where people can get together to explore different ideas. He is opposed to people being forced to learn French even though they live in Quebec which he agrees is 80% French speaking.

David Weiner, internal vice-president candidate: Announced that he is no longer on the PSF slate. It's time to put an end to the "monopoly" game that Students' Council has become. The Students' Society has been used in the image of a corporation and in return has done little for the students.

Opposed to the playpen Council has become with the resignations of this past year,

and to its elitist tactics. The union should be a "forum for discussion."

He asks "students not to be fooled by gimmicks." Some candidates are concocting non-issues such as establishing a laundromat in the Union when there is already one there, and a promise of parking facilities for students when there is no room for any cars.

His position as Cafeteria Chairman has shown him how corrupt the caterer is, presenting bribes and summer jobs to "influential Students' Council members". The rock concert is not an issue. Students should not "be enticed by careerists and opportunists who, once in power, will do nothing but go their own ways."

Jean Maurice Bellaiche: "Some people say that I'm running as a joke . . . I'm a serious joke." Every candidate is right, "but I'm not a political candidate. I agree that McGill has to take a position, but not a political position."

"I don't have a platform. Promises are useless."

Sam Luft: His "number one priority" is summer jobs. He would like to get jobs for McGill students at a day camp center he proposes for McGill, in the Milton Park project, and with "various anti-pollution groups." Student work forces should get out into the community. "The issues are serious enough. There are enough things that need to be done."

Whitney Hardy, external vice-presidential candidate: The Students' Society should get out into the student body. She supports the McGill Anti-Fee Hike Coalition, which she said was not initiated by the Students' Society, and course evaluation forms. The recent problems with student representation on Senate stemmed from "Council's inability to find out what the students wanted." A student issue arising from a source other than from the students themselves is not necessarily a bad issue; it should be handled as well.

Ze'ev Ionis: The Popular Front Student Front met over the weekend to develop its platform. "After going to the students we realized that mass democracy by itself would achieve nothing." The PSF realized that the Students' Society is a failure because "it is not a center of resistance against the university and the Board of Governors who serve US imperialism and Anglo-Canadian colonialism in Quebec." He restated the PSF's Five Point program. He especially criticized the cour-

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by julian sher

Amos and Zinner speak on issues

Elections for the three positions on the Students' Society executive will be held this Wednesday.

Last week, the *Daily* interviewed the candidates for External and Internal Vice-President.

Today, two presidential hopefuls explain their views on the issues and problems facing students. The third candidate, David Rovins, could not be reached.

■ **Doug Amos**, M Eng 1, volunteered to run on the Popular Student Front platform, which

Presidential candidate David Rovins, Law Qualifying, could not be reached last night for an interview after many attempts to contact him.

he fully supports, because he feels that "in the past, the presidents and Students' Society hacks have run the Students' Society on a mass bureaucratic basis and served the interests of the administration."

"They have tried to use diversions like rock festivals, erotic films to turn people's heads from this basic fact, and used mass bureaucracy to prevent people from changing the situation."

The PSF's policies "center around opposing the use of McGill in the service of Anglo-

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ELECTIONS

The Academic Activities Committee is holding an open forum today on the Students' Society elections. All the presidential candidates have been invited to speak. 1 pm. McConnell Engineering Building Common Room.

LEAD AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP

THE
U.S. IS
SENDING
A SPACE-
SHIP TO
JUPITER.

YEAH,
I KNOW.
JUST
LIKE
"2001."

IT'S GOT
THIS CODED
MESSAGE
FOR EXTRA-
PLANETARY
TYPES.

EXTRA-
PLANETARY
TYPES?

YEAH,
MEN-FROM-
MARS
ON DISTANT
EARTHS.

WHAT'S
IT
SAY?

WELL,
WHAT
WOULD
YOU SAY
TO AN
EXTRA-
PLANETARY
TYPE?

UM,
"JE
SUIS
ANGLO-
PHONE?"

YOUR
COSMIC
OVERVIEW
IS OBVIOUSLY
UNDERFERD.

TRUE,
BUT I
HAVE NO
PROBLEMS
WITH THE
ROLE OF
THE MCGILL
STUDENT
IN QUEBEC.



2-28



G.K.

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NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE

The following two rulings are withdrawn:

i) "Supporters or opponents of any issues brought up by candidates are not allowed to address 'public meetings' on behalf of any of the candidates."

ii) "Supporters of the issues raised by the candidates are not permitted to hold forums on the student elections. Supporters of issues are also not allowed to organize public meetings to discuss the issues."

The question of candidates having friends and supporters address classes and meeting on the candidates' behalf came up as an unprecedented request at the Candidates meeting on Monday Feb. 21st. I was obliged to make a snap judgement which did not permit me to take into account extenuating circumstances. Upon further consideration I concede I may have been in error and in conjunction with the fact that the Judicial Committee could not meet upon this decision until Monday Feb. 28th I hereby wish to withdraw my rulings on these matters.

Bennett Little
Chief Returning Officer

HILLEL STUDENTS' SOCIETY

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Tuesday evening:

February 29th 7:00 P.M.

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An Interview with CHARLES GAGNON

This interview was conducted by Arnold Bennett. The translation from the French transcript was prepared by Tom Sorell.

Charles Gagnon, together with Pierre Vallières, was a key figure in the 1966 version of the FLQ. A former Université de Montréal sociologist, Gagnon was one of those responsible for introducing Marxism to the Quebec nationalist movement. In late 1966 Gagnon and Vallières were arrested in front of the United Nations building in New York, where they were attempting to present the case for Quebec independence. They were extradited to Canada to face charges in connection with a bombing at the La Grenade shoe factory, but it was more than three years before they were brought to trial. Gagnon was finally cleared for lack of evidence, while the charges against Vallières have been allowed to lapse in the wake of his recent decision to work within the system.

Gagnon and Vallières enjoyed a brief period of freedom in 1970, when they were finally granted bail, but both were again arrested under the War Measures Act in October. In their case, as in almost all the other cases of those arrested under the WMA, charges were dropped in early 1971 because of the prosecution's inability to construct a case.

At this point Gagnon decided to renounce the FLQ and involve himself in building up grassroots working-class movements. He is currently working with the Montreal Central Council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

Vallières, on the other hand, decided to go "underground", but in December 1971 he renounced the FLQ and emerged from hiding, ready and eager to join the Parti

Québécois and to take a federal government job "working with the workers".

Daily: What prompted you to leave the FLQ and begin organizing workers?

Gagnon: In general terms, let's say that my goals, or the way I analyze the situation in Quebec as far as choosing the methods and the general strategies, has changed considerably. If I was in the FLQ in 1966, that's because I thought that the struggle against the power of capitalism and imperialism in Quebec would eventually bring about armed struggle by Quebec workers. In the years since 1966, I have realized that it's a matter of staying open to the reactions of the people, changes of opinion, and the ideology of the people.

A revolutionary organization must center its efforts largely on the struggles led by the workers and worker's movements in general. A group of the FLQ type of 1966 was relatively isolated from the workers so that its actions were not tied directly or concretely to their struggles.

I arrived at the conclusion that in Quebec, an industrialized society, a North American society, a revolutionary movement has to support a revolutionary party which constitutes a kind of crystallization of interests and the ideology of the working class and which can give a political direction and eventually a strategy to workers' struggles aimed at the overthrow of capitalism and the construction of socialism. In other words, the transformation concerns the change from a group which defined itself as in the vanguard but which was actually cut off from the working class. Today, I think that an

organization is needed inside the working class, an organization that will take the means, which would adapt its tactics and which would develop its strategy with an eye to the obstacles it encountered, as well as the contradictions and conflicts.

Daily: What type of action is necessary to organize a worker's party?

Gagnon: A mass party cannot be organized from above by a small group of individuals who simply decide to organize it. Mass parties, revolutionary parties all over the world are born of particular organizations, very localized, very limited, which at a given point find themselves united, form a larger organization and develop on clearer and clearer political lines. What one must encourage as a consequence in Quebec right now, is the organization of the workers at the base, that is, the organization or establishment of a group of workers who lead the struggles in their factories, in their work places and that these groups develop a fuller political perspective. Eventually, it will be the regrouping of these organizations or political action committees which will form the point of departure for a large organization of Quebec workers.

Daily: Are you thinking of a framework of political action committee at the grassroots level?

Gagnon: Speaking concretely, today my work is centered inside the unions to conduct political work. There is fundamental work to be done in Quebec which is the prerequisite of any considerable development in political organization. This is ideological work, if you want, in the unions of the working class. It is

ideological work which one tries to do inside these unions. It isn't strictly a matter of politicizing union actions, but to make way for the understanding of the workers so that they can analyze the concrete conditions in which they find themselves and, as a consequence, that they decide for themselves on the forms of political intervention which appears most appropriate to these conditions.

Daily: What do you think of the claim of the Parti Communiste du Québec (M-L) that it is the only real party of the workers?

Gagnon: I know that the PCQ (M-L) presents itself as the revolutionary party of Quebec workers, but to be fair, I think that if one analyses things with detachment, the PCQ (M-L) to me represents one group among others which puts forward an ideology, which tries to take part, a group among others which could eventually join others in the creation of a party, but which I don't consider a worker's party because it is too tiny to be a party in the strict sense of the word.

Daily: The PCQ (M-L) maintains that it has the correct line and that all other mass movements should join it, rather than the other way around.

Gagnon: This is to put the facts dogmatically, to my way of thinking. I don't want to make value judgements. I think that many militant groups have an orientation which, with the development of struggle, could very well develop a political line, a real revolutionary line. I don't think that the PCQ (M-L) is the only group in this evolution which can contribute to the point of departure of mass organization in Quebec, and this is an application, perhaps a little too mechanical, of the teachings of Mao-Tse-tung. If you take the case of China, for

example, or Albania, countries where there is a communist party in power, the birth of this party was usually brought about by many groups who were brought together because of concrete conditions. Repression takes different forms. In certain cases, it was foreign occupation. In Albania, it was the Italian occupation which led the few groups of militants in Albania to form a larger party.

Daily: How do you view the PCQ (M-L)'s contention that those who do not support them are splitting the movement?

Gagnon: It seems to me that they are forgetting certain principles which Mao set down in writing after the struggles waged in China, and within the Chinese Communist party itself. In "On Handling Contradictions Among the People" Mao writes that the contradictions cannot be resolved as antagonistic contradictions of one class and another. It is a fact that there are groups with a political line which can become very disadvantageous in the long run, but if in the beginning, one attacks these militants in the same way one confronts the capitalists, the government, and the apparatus of the state, this doesn't seem to me to be a very revolutionary way of resolving contradictions among the people. There are militants who may have a wrong line, totally or partially wrong, but to accuse them of being reactionaries or servants of imperialism, this is to postpone the problem. The struggle in Quebec must be led by the working class, by the people who are exploited against the forces of exploitation — American imperialism, Canadian and Quebec capitalism and the states of Canada and Quebec which are the forces of direct repression. We must channel

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Candidates . . .

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Canadian colonialism and U.S. imperialism. "We want to uphold the mass democratic method in order to seriously debate the question of whom education serves, in the classrooms and in alternate forums provided by the Students' Society."

The PSF also wants to "initiate widespread debate" on the National Petition for a People's Quebec, which they support.

"We want to demolish the Students' Society bureaucracy," says Amos, "and make Students' Society a genuine center of resistance which relies on standing up for the interests of students and dealing with the real problems facing them, as opposed to the question of pubs, etc."

■ **Gabor Zinner**, MA 2, the incumbent president, is seeking re-election because he would "like to see some continuity in the programs" he initiated.

Zinner feels that "these programs are responding to needs of the students."

"I feel obliged to carry them out. What's more, I get a personal satisfaction from carrying them through."

If re-elected, Zinner plans to expand and continue those programs. He hopes to "get into the course guide" and to "explore the free university concept".

"Also, I would really like to establish rapport with other universities in Quebec, to try to initiate some discussion."

"A redefinition of Students' Society is still something I want to do, involving large numbers of people in that process."

TODAY

CAMPUS LEGAL AID: 1-3 pm. Union Rm 412. 392-8992.

WATERSHOW '72: March 3-4. Tickets now on sale — Union Box Office, Currie Gym Rm 33, Western Pool — RVC.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Tickets now on sale for THE SORCERER — Union Box Office.

AMATEUR RADIO VA2UN: Important meeting not to be missed. Union 401. 1 pm. 392-8942.

GAMMA PHI BETA SORORITY: Drop by anytime all day for coffee; lunch 12-2 and supper 6:00. 3448 A, Peel Street, down the alley. 844-1293.

FOLKDANCE SOCIETY: International folkdances. Everyone welcome. Union 23-24. 7 pm.

HELLENIC CLUB: Important Club meeting. Reading of the constitution followed by a lecture by Mr. N. Paradis on "The Effects of Emigration to the Economy of Greece." Union 123-124. 5-8 pm.

COMMUNITY MCGILL: Babysitters are needed for children up to 2 yrs old while un-wed mothers attend meeting, Mondays 1:30-3:30. Union 414. 12-2. 392-8980.

LUNCH HOUR MUSIC: Gad-band at 1 pm. in the Union Ballroom. Free.

Gagnon . . .

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our energies to establish what these fundamental contradictions are, and at the same time to try to clarify a political line within these groups, but not to put the better part of their energies into condemning a group of Trotskyists or social democrats or things like that — that's to postpone the chief problem.

Daily: Do you believe that the workers should lead the party or that the party should lead the workers?

Gagnon: I think that a revolutionary party in an industrial society must in any case be led by workers who are members of the party. It isn't the three or four or five million workers in Quebec who will direct the party by referendum. But a communist party or a revolutionary party in a society like ours has to be led by politicized workers, militant workers who are the best spokesmen for the interests of the working class. Thus, the leadership of a mass-based party in Quebec — I say without hesitation that it will be taken up by the workers. But in the final analysis it's a game of words. If the majority of party members are workers, it will have a worker's leadership. If it's a party with democratic way of doing things (with a central leadership, nevertheless) the party will be representative of the interests, ideology, and political line formulated and increasingly elaborated by the worker members of the party. This party, as regards workers who are nonmembers, will play a leadership role, but as it is a party of workers, it will be the workers who will assume the leadership role in the Quebec struggle.

Daily: What role do you see for the minorities in the struggle in Quebec?

Gagnon: This is a problem. I consider among the most important in Quebec, because of the importance of national minorities, particularly in Montreal. It's a fact that the majority of minority groups, up to now in any case, were assimilated to English elements in Quebec as is usually the case as far as integration goes in North America. I think that the role of minorities is going to become concretely important to the extent that militants within these minorities on the one hand take the lead to inform their fellows and on the other hand, inform

other people of what is going on in Quebec so that they realize that their interests really lie in participating in the struggle against capitalism and imperialism in Quebec along with the majority of French-speaking workers.

It's the minority which has to take the lead to insure its presence in the struggles which are waged, so that they can give value to their particular interests. Right now there is a great deal of information for militants to prepare in the ethnic minorities of Quebec concerning the struggle and the contradictions in these groups. There are negative features, but these can be overcome: for example, strict nationalism. One can overcome it by condemning it alone while neglecting the real progressive forces which exist in the Quebec and French-speaking community. Both are necessary. It is important that they align. The first struggle to be waged within these minorities is an ideological struggle, information which is made available to counter the official propaganda which tries to destroy the progressive force and the revolutionary character which is developing in Quebec. What is developing may be one of the driving forces of the change to the North American level: a continental movement against capitalism.

Daily: After the establishment of an independent, socialist Quebec, what type of linguistic and cultural rights or privileges would the minorities have?

Gagnon: This is a delicate question. In Quebec there are special problems, the problems of minorities in North America and Canada which have taken on a certain character with a certain analysis: that there is a French collectivity in Quebec which has been degraded culturally. It may happen that in a period of transition, to assure a solid base for the survival of Quebec, that there will have to be greater attention paid to contingencies as concerns language. But the ideal solution which one can foresee in a socialist Quebec is a council or committee of minorities which would be representative first of the Indians and Eskimos, who have always been neglected in the past, and a council of minorities which could advise the Quebec government consistently on the needs and interests of minorities.

RVC . . .

Continued from page 1

ses at McGill which teach the value of "knowledge for knowledge's sake" and "teach us theory, but none that is relevant to practice."

The monopoly over the Quebec economy by American corporations "clearly does not serve the interests of the Quebec people." The main objective of the courses at McGill is "obey, memorize, regurgitate". "Bureaucracy is used in the classroom as well as in the Students' Society." Professors would have to justify their stands under mass democracy. Some of the candidates stated that they are apolitical but this is impossible because you are either for or against U.S. imperialism.

To talk about rock concerts takes away concern from the main struggle of the people in Quebec. People must stand up and oppose these ideas but the Students' Society doesn't. "This isn't some abstract idea. We must support activities like the AAC. In our relations with other universities we must again encourage joint opposition."

"We say that you have to look at the forces in play in Quebec today and the same forces are in play in the university."

Zinner asked Amos in French if he was associated in any way with an organization which did work in the Quebec community. A member of the audience pointed out that Zinner's tactic was that of a racist. "No one is saying that because you have to learn French, that is the only language you should speak. It is only you who are saying that."

Ionis said that the struggle of the Quebec people was on a class basis. "You are trying to obscure the problem of economics. By using a racist line like that, you are trying to obscure the whole issue."

Zinner then suggested that the discussion be carried on later. The audience, however, was in favor of continuing it.

Zinner contended that "there may be false prophets among us". Ionis asked him if, since he spoke French and considered that the criterion for an understanding of the problems of the Québécois, he could tell the audience what the real issues in Quebec were.

Another member of the audience asked Whitney Hardy what she proposed to do to help women. Hardy favored establishing a center for women's concerns to facilitate any women's issues including

the abortion referendum.

Hardy asked Amos how the question of the fee-hike for foreign students could be solved. Amos replied that the only way of dealing with it would be to raise the consciousness of the students. Ionis suggested that pressure could be applied on the Bourassa government by forming a Quebec-wide university front against the fee hike.

Thursday evening, the three presidential candidates spoke at Molson Hall on the question of what the Students' Society can do for residences. **David Rovins:** Three activities for improved residence living — co-educational sports, movies and social gatherings. "I noticed that your soccer matches are quite popular. I was thinking that perhaps there could be more intramural sports up here. The residences used to have movies up here."

Mentioned noticing many residents at Students' Society functions. Unsure of the areas in the Students' Society in which "the residents could play a part." Students' Society might "cooperate with the residences" in setting up new activities for themselves. **Gabor Zinner,** incumbent president: His campaign is not oriented towards anyone in particular, but after speaking to a Residence Director, he realized that "people here feel isolated".

Summed up the activities he has initiated (among which he mentioned the Anti-fee hike Coalition) and those he plans to sponsor if re-elected. Among the latter: Expansion of the Sunflower restaurant, course evaluation and a "free university" cum co-op. Said he had hoped residents could be drawn to the Union for lunch hour music.

"Campus is fragmented. There isn't a campus life. The university life should supply this," **Doug Amos,** of the Popular Student Front: "When we came up to residences, students asked, 'What can you do about the residences?'" His answer was, "You people don't need me sitting up here telling you what your problems are. The job of the Students' Society should be as an initiator of debate, not sitting up in the Union making up problems for students."

Emphasized the need for a mass democratic method of

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John Grierson: 1898-1972

Who, or perhaps one should ask what was John Grierson? One may start by telling what he was not. Although he has made some films, Grierson was the first to admit that he was not himself a film-maker. As boring as it might at first sound to the wild-eyed ones with the 8 millimeter brains, Grierson's first concern was with money. As he so aptly put it, it is pointless to discuss what one does with the medium unless we are talking about it in terms of access to the means of production. In terms of film-making this access takes the form of money, and lots of it. Thus it is said that when two businessmen get together they talk about movies, while when two film-makers get together, they talk about money. Grierson's gift not only has been to place himself in-between those with resources such as government and industry and those with film-making talent, but more importantly, to establish the sort of creative working arrangement which insures that this talent will not be stifled. It is said that Grierson started the National Film Board. In fact the Canadian Government had been involved in film-making well before he came in 1938. What Grierson supplied was an organization which permitted creative film-making to take root. In the words of the act which he wrote to create the board, "Governmental departments should be free to supervise films . . . but where films are intended for distribution to the public, translation into film terms should be regarded as a professional matter for the government film officer and his associate producers."

Only a film-maker bitterly experienced in the meddling of an over-anxious, unimaginative sponsor can appreciate the poetry of these words. Through such arguments, Grierson was able both to harness and liberate the talents of men destined to become creative forces in the cinema. There are many ways of being great. Grierson's greatness is particularly visible because of the extent to which others have reaped the fruits of his labors; not the least ourselves, the audience who owe the existence of a whole genre of cinema to his creative genius.

Grierson's starting point is not the cinema but rather a concern with the issues of education and propaganda. He came to Chicago in 1924 as a sociologist to examine the melting pot in action and particularly the powerful forces acting on the population which insured that immigrants of every ethnic extraction would be thoroughly Americanized within two generations. His discovery, echoed by men like McLuhan 30 years later, was the not-too-surprising fact that the mass media exercises a tremendous influence on the behavior and opinions of the population whose lives it infuses. Grierson saw the tremendous propaganda power of the press. The press had the power both to mold collective public sentiment and to move national policy. Newspaper headlines, quite literally, caused wars; wars patriotically supported by a population fed a newspaper headlines. Grierson was among the earliest to see in the cinema an even greater power for controlling men's thoughts. To those

who had a stake in influencing opinion, he offered the tools — a powerful medium and a pool of creative specialists who knew how to use it. What he sold as a by-product was a new type of film-making, the documentary film; a word he invented and defined. Strange as it might seem today, the idea of exploiting the real world and factual material, the idea of showing real people doing real things was, in 1927, a new idea something that just hadn't been done very much up to then in this most life-like of media. Grierson was to define documentary as the creative interpretation of reality using the method of a "selective dramatization of facts in terms of their human consequences." His trick was to combine these simple ideas with an almost Machiavellian ability to make them come to pass. He created a movement that was to revolutionize film-making.

Grierson's astonishing success in this field he invented for himself stretches from the British documentary school of the 1930's to a highly successful television show lasting an amazing 10 years into the 1960's. It is a success that largely centers around a creative interaction which he has managed to establish over the years with those in power. He has the curious knack of using people for their own good. His first film, a documentary on herring fishing, was proposed to a board whose financial director just happened to be passionately interested in the subject. The early success of the National Film Board is due in no small measure to

a personal friendship which Grierson enjoyed with Mackenzie King. The successful distribution of his films is due largely to the close personal ties which Grierson had established in both the British and American film industries. Finally, the cohesiveness and integrity of the documentary movement as a whole is due in part to a personal loyalty to the man John Grierson and the ideas he stood for. He was the mastermind behind a movement, the maker, not of films, but of film-makers.

John Grierson died last Saturday and it is to his memory that this special issue of the Supplement is dedicated. We write not about Grierson the historical figure but about a man who profoundly affected all of those students and faculty who came in contact with him. For Grierson, whose name will forever be mentioned when anyone thinks of film, was above all an educator — a mover of men and perhaps the greatest teacher McGill has ever known.

The LCRAP is the weekly supplement of the McGill Daily. All contributions are welcome — graphics, poetry and prose. Our address is 3480 McTavish, rm B41; phone: 392-8921

Editor — Karl Nerenberg
Associate editors — Michael Terrin
Phyllis Platt
Brian Segal

Art — Special editor for this issue: Ronald Blumer
All drawings by Brian Segal

by gary evans

Calvinism, the flash, and sheer bluff

Eulogies would probably have made Grierson angry. They simply were not in his style of life or in his style of show business. Yet something must be said about Grierson as a man of style and as an educator *par excellence*. In his three years at McGill he persisted with dogged determination in his search for intelligent young minds and quality. These years were not his first ventures into education as 'instant biographers' have recently stated. His whole life was spent teaching; to miss this is to have missed the man. There are few who could say that he left no impression on them. One simply cannot forget a hammer blow to the head.

His mental energy and alertness made one forget that he was the last of the nineteenth century's children. The sun was already setting on Britain's 'bluebird of Empire' (Grierson's phrase) when young men left optimistically for the Boer War and baby John Grierson began registering mental images of the world in his tiny brain. As he grew up in a tiny Scottish village, the village school teacher implanted in him a love of knowledge, of education and of the profession itself. His teacher's dogmatic Calvinism failed to become the essential element in young Grierson's faith, yet he became imbued with that self-confidence which

Say with the Prime Minister of Canada that 'never again in our land or in any other land will the gods of material power, of worldly possession and of special privilege be permitted to exercise their sway'. Mean it, and mean it so much that the people will know that, as far as human fallibility allows, the age of selfish interest is over and done with. Say it and mean it and think it and act on it. Make it your religion; which is to say, make it your bond with the people.

— Grierson, 1941

only comes from an unequivocal sureness of what is right and what is wrong. The village school teacher was also Grierson's father.

Perhaps Grierson himself would deny the influence of these early days. He often referred to G. B. Shaw and the Fabians as his intellectual mentors who 'primed the machine' which he developed. But beneath the intellectual baggage always lay a man who knew his mind and who felt obliged to spend his life in service to mankind. If mankind was perfectible, then Grierson was doing his part to make it so. Everyone he touched felt a new measure of self-esteem to his life. Grierson held the mirror and let his students discover themselves.

In his film classes at McGill he would often say, "I want you to write me a letter as if you were writing to your Mother and Father." Students would look uneasily about the room wondering what this old man with the heavy Scottish accent

really wanted. He would repeat the assignment at the next meeting. Then, slowly, the letters arrived. He once stated, "In World War II, the film industry was 100 percent Jewish. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, World War II was a Jewish war." This led one angry but uncomprehending student to write that Grierson was a bigot. Grierson did not respond, but by the end of the term his remark not only made clear sense but the class realized that Grierson was partial towards Jews! Another student, captivated by Grierson's Canadian 'Northern Vision' wrote a thousand word letter proposing the Government undertake a program which would set up hundreds of collective settlements whose sole aim would be to become self-sufficient units. Grierson's response: "Economics, my boy, economics. Read your Marx." The student fought back: "But Marx will be irrelevant to the world of 2000." Grierson kept his eye on this student and made him into a 'resident radical', since the young man was able to withstand Grierson's weekly intellectual battles. Grierson often criticized most what he liked best; this was his style of teaching.

Once in seminar Grierson was sounding out the class on the pros and cons of cable television. A student complained that it was useless to talk of cable, since it was doomed to be smothered by half-hour shows of ethnic orientation. Grierson took out a note pad and jotted something down for a minute, then looked up. "That's a very good point. I'm to meet with the Privy Council tomorrow in Ottawa and I intend to raise your question."

It seemed that Grierson was always in touch with events of the day. In the fall of 1970 the student power movement at last reared its indecisive head at McGill. Occupation of the Political Science department scandalized the revered Commonwealth University. Worse yet, the Montreal Star's editorial page lashed out at the politicized student body, culminating with a defense of Acton. Grierson did not like the Star's tone and allegedly paid the editor a visit one afternoon and explained the nature and direction of student politics. Subsequently the Star made a full about face and from then on wrote sympathetically about the student movement at McGill. Grierson the teacher had scored again.

In the fall of 1971, Grierson commented on the sorry state of McGill's student power movement, which by then had fallen into a state of lassitude. But his were not the tired old clichés of a worn-out old generation. He said there would never be a true radical movement until it had a pragmatic basis. He quipped, "the first thing you've got to do is to get control of the Coke concession . . ." A thousand page treatise could not have said more. Today McGill's Coke (and other) concessions remain in private corporate hands while ideologues shout at each other till they are hoarse.

Grierson awakened hundreds of minds to the realities of propaganda, especially in film. He taught that there was no difference between propaganda and educa-



tion and in fact, made the word propaganda respectable. He explained the intellectual origins of the documentary movement: "I remember coming away from the First World War with the very simple notion in my head that somehow we had to make peace exciting if we were to prevent wars. Simple notion as it is, that has been my propaganda ever since — to make peace exciting." He generated this excitement by making the documentary movement follow ideas like public health, conservation, and the dignity of labour, while at the same time he tried to make citizenship an active process in which individuals everywhere exchanged 'excellences' with each other. He said that the real internationalism was in the manias we shared with each other.

While at the National Film Board during World War II Grierson hammered home the theme of propaganda as education. "Push for a given theme," he had said, "And don't try to control spontaneity. Spontaneity must come from a background from which it would spring naturally." Also public information was more than a technique. "It involves a philosophy of education in a world which

is articulating the future and is driving with great intensity and sacrifice towards it." He once stated that the importance of documentary was "this privilege of serving in the greatest mobilization of the public imagination since the churches lost their grip." And the theme of paralleling national education with a religious crusade figured strongly in Grierson's philosophy. ". . . I do not mind confessing that I would sooner have an educational system based on the church and on the Christian virtues than a national educational system that is so busy with mere knowledge that it has no faith to give." He made this statement first in 1939.

However to see Grierson as a social evangelist is to misread the person. If he was a child of the nineteenth century he was a mature adult in the twentieth and was a politician *non pareil*. He was fond of telling the story of how midway through World War II he single-handedly stopped Louis de Rochemont of *March of Time* fame and *Time Incorporated* from seeking an injunction against him and the National Film Board for using some *March Of Time* sequences in an early *Canada At War* number. Grierson let it be known that he had engaged one of the most expensive law firms in New York City and arrived alone at a Manhattan meeting of de Rochemont and the legal minions from *Time Incorporated*. He entered the meeting, sat down and said, "gentlemen, I have it from the highest authorities in Canada that if the *March of Time* insists on pressing this suit, Canada will revise the existing laws regarding importation of foreign films into Canada." A moment of silence followed, then de Rochemont's attorney spoke: "Louis, you started something you can't finish. Drop it." The victorious Grierson rose and left the meeting, having pulled the rug out from under his adversary's feet. He would never admit if Prime Minister Mackenzie King had

All things are beautiful if you have got them in the right order.

— Grierson, 1971

given him the authority to make this statement or if sheer bluff had carried the day.

Grierson's sense of timing was a major factor in making documentary a success. In 1941 he guessed that Japan would soon be at war with the United States and seven days before Pearl Harbor he released *Warclouds in the Pacific*, warning of the Japanese presence and strength. Two days after Pearl Harbor he was in New York City with the film. Another coup occurred when he released *Gates Of Italy* which was aimed at preparing public opinion to accept Italy back into the western fold. Upon its release, several United States newspapers attacked Grierson for his pro-Fascist sympathies; this greatly amused him for years. Back in Britain in 1953, Grierson bought a film of the climbing of Mount Everest and released it on the day of Elizabeth II's coronation. This film became a huge moneymaker for the British treasury; again Grierson had proved how timing was an essential element in successful propaganda.

Three inseparable elements formed the Grierson presence: educator, politician and showman. The latter is especially important in view of his definition of genius: "Industry and talent are important, but most of all you have to have the flash." The flash was the stuff that show business was made of and indeed was that magic in Grierson which vitalized students of each decade.

Everyone knows John Grierson as the originator of the term "documentary film" and the movement it represented, and everyone knows him as founder of the National Film Board of Canada. In his home he is also known as a television personality who produced and hosted a major show for many years. But one of the more remarkable masks of Grierson is that of the professional teacher and intellectual, one which he assumed only in the last few years of his life. Grierson was precisely that — an outstanding professor and teacher in the oldest traditions of the University community and what is more he had deep respect for the role and those whose lifelong commitment was to such a role.

Grierson, the teacher, is a figure that is important nationally and internationally. All his work in documentary film and the establishing of national and international agencies was an extension of teaching, as far as he was concerned. Even propaganda he saw as the instrument of the teacher confronted with massive problems at times of crisis, and although many of us are not too ready to admit it, in a deep sense he was right. But while Grierson was always a teacher in his own mode and always an intellectual, the extent of this manifested itself only in his last years when he made a formal commitment of teaching and intellectual work here at McGill. Many of his virtues from the film business and government work informed his teaching. He lectured to groups of 500, holding them involved by his wit, his cutting insights, his tirades against cheapness and tawdriness and the enfeebling of moral, aesthetic, or intellectual values. In what he so aptly described as the 8mm Revolution, he rejected what he considered to be the 8mm mind which used such a revolution as a way of escaping the standards of precision and order which the mind of man should respond to.

Much of what we now know as education will become what we now know as propaganda.

— Grierson, 1941

As a teacher he did not isolate himself from the world or from his other interests. His room on Crescent Street in the Crescent Hotel where he lived alone was frequented by filmmakers, government people, faculty and students alike, and it often became a meeting-ground for this wide variety of individuals. In his room he entertained his students as frequently as anyone else, treating them to the products of his own gourmet cooking, which is why he chose to live in an apartment hotel about one block from a Dionne's grocery store. I remember frequent discussions about such delicacies as shrimps in a jellied clam sauce as well as lengthy discussions on the virtues of various Scotch whiskies. Though not a drinker of Scotch normally, for some reason with Grierson it seemed the only appropriate thing to drink. Food, drink and conversation were the constant fare at all hours of the day and night in the room on Crescent Street and to many a McGill student the insights served from the mind of John Grierson were more to be prized than the food and drink.

He viewed teaching as a personal encounter, just as he viewed all of the multifarious activities of his life as personal encounters. It was this that left the highly personal mark of John Grierson on the National Film Board, but it is also the same personal mark that has been left on a variety of faculty and students at McGill. He arrived at McGill during the height of the student problems — the Gray controversy. This was a time when everyone seemed hyper-conscious of the gap between the generations. For Grierson in his 70's and his students there was no gap. They disagreed at times, but they respected him for the disagreements and they often came to see his point of view. He had been strongly sympathetic to the left, associated with causes of the left, but just as he could not tolerate 8mm

I have no interest in films as such . . . I look on cinema as a pulpit, and use it as a propagandist.

— Grierson

minds, he could not tolerate people whose commitment to revolution or to social change was marked by a lack of discipline or a capability to think through intellectually and emotionally the implications of their position.

To the student too committed to the aesthetic he would violently assert the primacy of politics and propaganda in the world. He would insist they read works such as Trotsky's *Literature and Revolution* and understand the significance of the way the world and the artistic are inter-related. To the over-politicized he would insist on the fundamental aesthetic nature of the solid morality and the essential importance of the aesthetic standards in craftsmanship and making. He could show a deep sympathy for the clowning of Charlie Chaplin, an understanding of contemporary filmmakers like Dusan Makavejev with whom he stayed up a whole night excitedly discussing new film ideas, and an appreciation of (though revulsion with) *The Triumph of the Will*, Hitler's master propaganda tool.

When one used the phrase Scotch Presbyterian with respect to Grierson it meant something, for it formed a core of his being and marked him with a deep

El Greco's paintings were propaganda for the Catholic Church. When a man has his portrait painted that's propaganda for himself.

— Grierson, 1943

religious sensibility even when it moved into the direction of the deep concern with the human of the natural socialist rather than an involvement with the divine. Few men I have known ever manifest a more consistent religious or moral sensibility, though there was nothing pious or soft or harsh about Grierson's personality. He was most frequently harsh on himself and those students and friends he liked, whom he felt must live up to a standard that is known to all men. There was no narrow commitment to a nation, for he was a true internationalist as his period with Unesco under Julian

The Matthew Crescent

by donald thea



We are apt to think of art as something on the sidelines of life — pretty pictures on the walls, songs and music for relaxation reading — very occasional movies to while away the time on a dull night. But art is something deeper than that. If you must know the truth of art, think not of art itself but of will-power. Will-power, we know, is the strong stuff in the hearts of men that make them fight. Will-power is the hope and the vision and the faith that makes them think that something is worth fighting for. And art — art is every voice, every song, every picture, every word that warms the faith, confirms the purpose and fires

Arnold of Street

all



photo by nick deichmann

the heart. They tell us that art is a mirror — a mirror held up to nature. I think that is a false image, conceived by men in quiet unchanging times. In a society like ours, which is even now in the throes of a war of ideas and in a state of social revolution of the profoundist nature, art is not a mirror but a hammer. It is a weapon in our hands to see and to say what is right and good and beautiful and hammer it out as the mold and pattern of men's actions.

"Art in Action"
John Grierson, 1940

Huxley might have indicated. Yet he was concerned with origins and place. He consistently wanted to know who his students were, their ethnic background, religious commitment and the rest. In an age when these sorts of question are frequently cause for sensitivity and even concealment no one ever queried the right to know, for he so obviously wanted to know who you were, not to stereotype you in any way.

John Grierson and I instantly formed an intellectual alliance for he shared that true commitment to the Humanities which recognises the best of everything is in the word and speech of man. Literature, in the broad sense of learning, and philosophy, were the first prerequisites of the intelligent person; and then the person could become a filmmaker or a civil servant or a teacher. In fact, properly viewing their role as human beings Grierson saw them all as teachers. In many ways universities exasperated him as much as he loved them. He could one day speak of McGill as an intellectual slum and the next day wax eloquent about its international status and that it shared with other major universities the role of being the major source of standard and principles for man. If he saw a close alliance between the church and university, or rather the university with its literature and philosophy becoming a kind of Arnoldian substitute for a church, it was again because of his tradition

The old individualist and nationalist viewpoints are incapable of mastering the problems of today.

— Grierson

rooted in Glasgow University and in Scotland. The same roots gave him his personal commitment to students and to learning. Day after day when visiting him I found his apartment filled with new books. He knew more about structuralism in a real sense than many university professors of literary theory: he was a perpetual challenge to the narrow specialist whether among his students or among his friends. I know only second-hand Grierson as a critic of his students but I had firsthand experience on a number of occasions of him as a critic of his friends and colleagues. He carefully read manuscripts and books and papers and sent comments across the Atlantic (if he was not in Montreal) by audiotape. He supplied invaluable criticisms while I was writing my book on McLuhan and there are innumerable Grierson ideas which subtly infiltrated some of my papers. Yet he always respected the ideas of others, in fact he seemed, along with a firmness and ability to argue endlessly, to have a genuine humanity and respect for anyone's thoughts or creative work. There is a story told in the introduction to a film to his work where he is quoted as having said while discussing a film on Picasso:

"I found it one of the great privileges of my life to be present with Picasso drawing and painting *ad infinitum*. To see a great master at work, to see his mind move, is surely a compensation for all the mediocrity of life — and one's own life in particular."

This for me sums up Grierson's sensibility extremely well.

In university he will be most remembered for the realisation that learning is the most fundamental attribute of man. Thus he attempted day after day to teach his students whether in groups of 500 or groups of 15. He viewed it as so important that he even insisted on participating in the evaluation of as large a group as 500 as a way of propagating what he believed, and thought, and saw, and knew more widely. Education, he consistently reminded me, was the major mass activity today. The university was more important and more central than the media and had to assume this role.

It is words such as 'activist' and 'totalitarian' that upset people. When I see eyebrows begin to go up, I toss them in at every opportunity.

— Grierson, 1943

The most important aspect of all was to teach teachers and it was characteristic that although he initially rejected the idea of 8mm and Sony portapak TV equipment as relevant to anything, he eventually saw its tremendous education dimensions and in his last days was conceiving a plan with the Indian Government for the use of this equipment in basic health and social education. Even in his 70's Grierson was the flexible, philosophical person who could review his own views as sharply and as critically as those of others.

Many at McGill will miss him. My wife and I will miss those evenings shared with Grierson in his apartment or at a Montreal restaurant. Those evenings of penetrating discussions were as broad and deep as commonroom conversation should be, as opposed to the natter type of enclosed wit and reference that such encounters so often are. Even during activities like dining out though, Grierson was always putting you on and measuring what you own values were.

Life itself to such a person is an important experience in which every second every hour is of value. This he tried to communicate to all he knew. He was sad that with many students he so frequently failed and that for so many colleagues in film, in government and in the university, this basic truth was not realized. This has close links with what

You should examine the shape in which people communicate.

— Grierson, 1971

he did contribute to film, to the documentary and to the organization of film production activity. With all of these, every moment, every aspect of life mattered. The ghost of Grierson will not only remain a part of the National Film Board, but of the new communications programme at McGill, as well as a constant reminder of the fact that for the greatest teachers, learning and life are not ever separate.

CLASSIFIEDS

FOR SALE

GUITAR, aria acoustic, model 6810. \$100 or best offer. Has seen very little use. Latin percussion conga drum, 11 inch muleskin head, burgundy fibreglass. \$100. Original price \$175. 843-6665.

HEAD 360 SKIS, Nevada bindings, good condition. \$60. Molitor cable-buckle boots, like new. \$55 or best offer. 843-8004.

MISCELLANEOUS

MARTHA-HAPPY BIRTHDAY from all your fellow members of the Marc Tardif Fan Club. See you in Union at three.

PROUDLY ANNOUNCE that we made love with great pleasure in secret location in McLennan Library last Saturday. 9610243 and 7528849.

FLUFF - happy birthday you functional beastie, from all the crowd - Me!

ATTENTION: GRADUATING MANAGEMENT students: tickets for grad-dance at Chateau Champlain on March 10, 1972 now on sale at Union Box Office. Only \$14.00 per couple.

FREE COPY of the Weekly People, socialist labor party newspaper sent upon request. No obligation. S.L.P., P.O. Box 321, Montreal 101, P.Q.

WELCOME DRUNKS, rugby beer party, Macdonald College C.C., Wed. March 1/72, 8:00 P.M., boat races etc. Admission 25c. 3/51.

BRITISH CARS ONLY: tired of unreasonable repair costs? We have an unusual idea: below

retail parts, low labour rates. Be sure to ask for Pete at 342-5977.

ISRAEL AND EUROPE 3 month \$550 tour. Avoid making the same mistake thousands of students made last summer. Make your reservations now! Few seats still available on this low-cost subsidised tour. Israel Program Centre - 934-0804. 1310 Greene Ave.

HOUSING

FLAT TO LET, Waverly at Van Horne, 4 rooms, 15 minutes from downtown. \$57.00 a month. Call 484-6291 after 6:00 P.M.

ROOMS AVAILABLE in co-op. Approximately \$40.00/month. Full of nice people. 3605 University St. 845-3597.

NEAR UNIVERSITY Sublet. 1 1/2 furnished apartment immediate occupancy \$80. Ring 937-6011 - Room 837.

ARE YOU TAKING in another roommate? Male wishes to share with students or? Call Shirley 844-8715.

WANTED

DESPERATE PROFESSOR offers free room and board for live in babysitter. Extra pay for house-keeping chores if desired. Call 731-8369.

STUDENT WANTED to share apartment \$55 a month. Access by Metro. Phone 389-0189 after five.

WANTED: good used stereo turntable. Call Peter 849-9029 evenings.

MATURE, serious, singles couples, to complete summer group, share expenses, Eastern Townships, Lake Memphramagog, farmhouse, sailing, gardening, and golf. 467-5501 evenings.

HELP WANTED, normal hearing students for paid auditory experiment in McIntyre Building. Call Bob Rivard 392-4380.

SECOND HAND 17" portable TV set at reasonable price. Call 284-2300 (evenings).

TYPING

EXPERIENCED TYPIST. Term papers, essays, etc. Phone 738-0582.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST will do typing at home. Town of Mount Royal area. 738-5713.

LOST

BROWN SUEDE POCKETBOOK in Dawson Adams auditorium. Reward. Cathy 849-0261.

RED WALLET, union cafeteria. Keep money; return to box office or call 489-9672. Reward.

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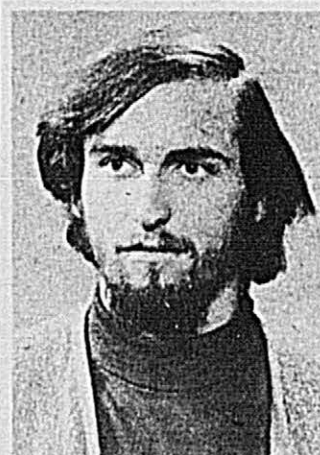
ACCLAIMED

PRESIDENT
Jan Peeters,

Qualifications: Vice President (External), E.U.S. 1971 - 1972

The E.U.S. must continue to promote those activities which have proven so successful this year. Just as importantly we must ensure that those initiatives which have been taken such as the revamping of the Cafeteria scheduled for September 1972 are not allowed to die.

For these reasons it is necessary that there be some continuity in the executive of our Society.



ACCLAIMED

INTERNAL
VICE-PRESIDENT
Jim Surbey,

- veteran of this year's E.U.S. council.
- worked on the Plumbers Pot.
- knows how to get things done.

I think that this year's E.U.S. execs have enjoyed a very successful year and will do my utmost to see that next year's events will be just as successful. I intend to continue the policy of running the E.U.S. as a tight ship so that it works for the benefit of the engineers and not all groups on campus.

CANDIDATES FOR EXTERNAL VICE-PRESIDENT

Sidney S. Chan



— Reassessment of E.U.S. contribution to the Student Society and take appropriate action.

— To study the consequences in the faculty resulting from a possible FEEHIKE for foreign students, and take action to oppose the proposal.

— To institute a SPEAKERS PROGRAMME with members of the profession in industry to promote understanding of engineering practice.

— New COURSE EVALUATION of the University and CEGEP programmes.



Ron Denom (Met 4)

Qualifications:

Treasurer McGill Metallurgical Society '70-'71, '71-'72; Advertising Co-ordinator, 'Drop in the Bucket', '70-'71; Opportunities For Youth, '71-'72.

Platform

Immediately

— a major effort to organize summer jobs for Engineering Undergraduates through Opportunities For Youth

— co-ordination with the balance of the Executive in enforcing Maisonneuve Vending's contract

In the future

— an entertaining and informative Speakers Program

— maintenance of a quality series of publications, i.e. the Pot, the Handbook, the Engineer.

— the formation of effective course evaluation groups within the departments

Committee for the Candidate

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1

Medicine man, visionary and personal friend

ronald blumer—

John Grierson had been somewhat of a legend for me for many years. During the time I was working at the Film Board and studying cinema at an American university, I was literally brainwashed with incidents, stories, quotations and people who had worked with this grey eminence. Then he came to McGill and as his graduate assistant I found myself at the centre of a continual hurricane of people, ideas, fighting and politics instigated single-handedly by this seventy-year-old fire-eating Scot.

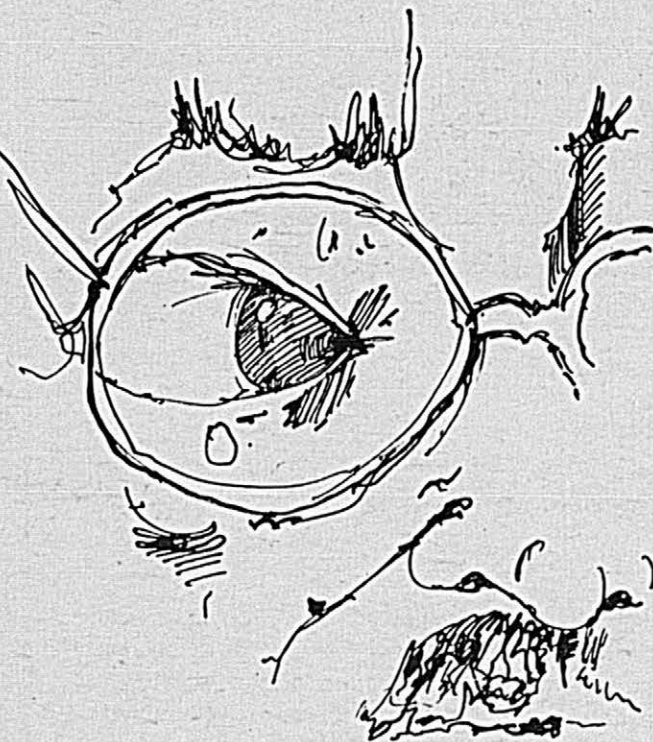
John Grierson was an artist whose clay was people. Everyone whom he encountered, from his chambermaids at the Crescent Hotel to the Secretary of State, was deeply touched by even a passing encounter with

one of his students' mother worried that he used to run out without eating breakfast. He used to shock his classes by asking detailed questions about their ethnic backgrounds. Like some manipulative astrologer, he would put all the elements together, would assign a type to you, and then right or wrong would interact with you in terms of the role in which he had placed you. Often it was in reaction to him that you would forge your own identity. In most people this typing would be a narrowing process leading to bigotry and prejudice. In Grierson's world of broad frontiers and sweeping generalities it was a method of patterning the particular — a device to understand and resonate with the individual excellence buried in us all.

creative spark in even the most unpromising of candidates. In some paradoxical way people were afraid of him yet opened up and revealed what really concerned their inner beings. The term papers which he received were almost embarrassingly personal — love letters, poems, short stories, drawings, and they were good ones at that! Once the creative spark was discovered he would mould it, put it in a context (often a very unexpected one) and give it some form of universal social significance. Grierson described movies as both a mirror and a hammer but I realize now that this describes his genius. He was the mirror in which people saw their creative essence and he was the hammer which gave this essence meaning.

Most of us, no matter what our professions or private concerns, lead very small lives. Our daily existence is made up of petty little battles with coffee spoons and paper clips. We worry about minor personal hang-ups, the whims of petulant bosses or teachers and the natterings of friends. Most of what we do exists from day to day, in no context and with little meaning or conviction. Grierson once produced a film called *Night Mail* which was a heroic portrait of the sorting and distribution of mail. Sounds boring? It wasn't, because in it he showed how the lowly post office fits into the grand scheme of things, how everyone eagerly waits for their letters and "no one can bear to think himself forgot." Grierson taught everyone he reached to see beyond the petty and the immediate. He taught us that everything which we did was important and significant and that our lives could be spent either in ruts of mole-like myopy or in some more creative interaction with the larger world around us.

What is the essence of greatness? I have spoken with talented filmmakers, scholars with large funds of knowledge and creative artists, but Grierson was in a way my Philosopher King whose greatness almost went beyond creativity, talent or knowledge. He saw things from a distance, what we are doing and why we are doing it, and he was able to impart this seeing to others. In the film world he could turn hard-nosed businessmen into patrons of the arts and



the man. His image of himself was as a medicine man and, indeed, there was something almost demonic about how he got under people's skins, wormed his way into their lives and made himself an integral part of their being. I have worked for many bosses but never have I felt such loyalty to a man whom I certainly didn't know very well, often disapproved of and sometimes didn't even like.

What was his trick; what was his magic? Like any great artist, he got to know his medium extremely well — he knew everyone personally. He knew that the elevator operator was paying off a mortgage on his house, that a secretary was having trouble with her boyfriend, that

A second thing which should be said about his magic is summed up in an expression which he was fond of — show biz. He used to come on strong, as they say, and his approach to people was invariably unforgettable. Once the impression was made, once his hooks were into your daily life; then you were his forever. All this sounds very sinister and indeed it was. Grierson after power, Grierson as a political enemy was a very dangerous man but Grierson the educator was someone who was capable of shaking a person's life to its very foundations.

He had the extraordinary knack of knowing what a person was good at. He was blinded by nothing, and could spot the



dull civil servants into visionaries. In the soft spongy world of academia he gave context to learning and action to ideas. Through his long winded jokes, his petulance, his posed bigotry, his refusal to listen, his stubbornness and his aggression — he changed my life.

hugh maclellan—

I had heard it said of Grierson that he was an expert in the various accents of North Britain, but his performance with myself in this respect was uncanny.

One day as I was passing down the corridor he got up and said, "Say something," I said something and he looked at me hard.

"How long have your people been in this country?"

"I'm one-eighth Loyalist stock," I said, "so that would make it close to two hundred years."

"Och, I don't mean them," he said, "I mean the real thing."

By which he meant my Highland forebears so I said, "As far as I know, about 150 years."

"And they came from the West coast?"

"How do you know that?"

"Let me pin it a little closer," he said, and gave me another of those piercing glances of his. "Wester Ross," he said.

"That's right."

"I'll make it closer still. How about Loch Duich?"

He was right on the nail, for

the shores of Loch Duich were the last stand of the little clan before they were enclosed and forced out.

"What explains it, of course," he said, "was that you Cape Bretoners were kept in a deep freeze among yourselves for so long. There could hardly have been any English down there at all until lately."

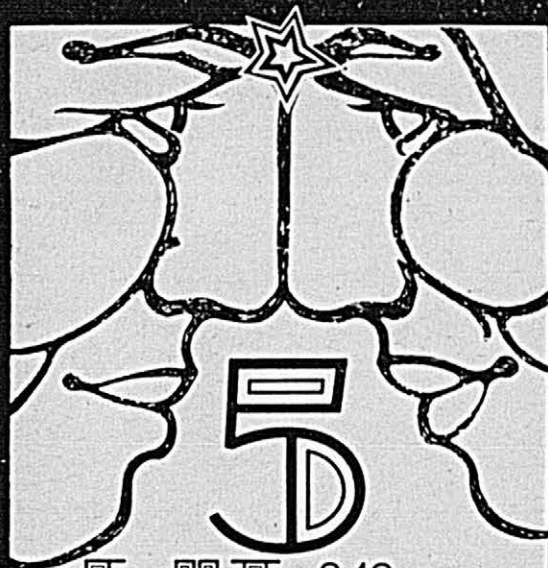
r.s.—

On a February morning the storm came. The snow started to fall early forming a fine mist. First, it was just falling, falling straight on the ground but then the wind came murmuring through the fir trees and whirled the snow in high velocities. More snow came, more and more but the wind kept rising, moving in all rhythms to melt the falling snow. There was a great play and the wind would not let the snow just fall. The wind was moving in all directions, spiralling, capturing each particle and sweeping it to unforeseen destinies.

People everywhere were remembering him now but most people remembered him for what he did for them, the influence he had on their lives and careers. I too am struck, but my feelings do not spring from thankfulness or gratitude. He did a lot for me but I do not care whether he did or not. At this moment his largesse is of no consequence to me. The only thing I know now is that I miss him.

THE MATCH OF MINDS

1st Annual Loyola Scholarship Tournament, March 11, 1972



Full Tuition Scholarships
(renewable for 2 years)

Open to all CEGEP II students and anyone else who qualifies to enter University I, September '72

Maybe you figure you're just as bright as the brains who usually pull off the scholarships, but your yearly marks don't show it.

Here's your chance to prove where your head's at, and win a full tuition scholarship at Loyola for doing it.

The Match of Minds is a new and unique system of awarding scholarships. Totally unconventional. Totally fair. It's the first scholarship that actually stresses total awareness over established standards for intelligence. It actually lets you choose your own area of expertise. It has nothing to do with your year's marks. It's a challenging one-day event with two interesting and different phases.

PHASE ONE: Choose the area that interests you most at Loyola. This part of the tournament consists of an interview/discussion with a team from the department you have chosen. And then, to keep everything objective, you'll also meet with a combined faculty team.

PHASE TWO: The department you have chosen will ask you to write a test, or write an essay, or prepare a presentation. You may be given a choice of topics within the department. You may be asked to do some of the preparation beforehand. You may be asked to prepare it the day of the tournament. That's up to the individual department. Bring your mind to the big match at Loyola. It's a big first for college scholarships.

And it could mean a big first for you.

Compete at what you know best!

Pick the area that interests you from this list of departments at Loyola:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accountancy | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Modern Languages |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biology | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Administration | <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Physics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry | <input type="checkbox"/> Etudes Françaises | <input type="checkbox"/> Political Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Classics | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology | <input type="checkbox"/> Psychology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> History | <input type="checkbox"/> Sociology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science | <input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics | <input type="checkbox"/> Theological Studies |

**APPLICATIONS
MUST BE RECEIVED
BY MARCH 1, '72**

Application forms are
available from your registrar,
or call for information

Loyola

482-0320 (local 349)

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SALES-SERVICE-RENTAL
CASSETTE RECORDER SPECIALIST**

PGSS

Executive Nominations

President:

Extended until
Wednesday, March 1, 5 pm.

Vice President

— External Affairs

Vice President

— Internal Affairs

Vice President

— University Affairs

Treasurer

Secretary

Extended until
Monday, March 6, 1972, 5 pm.

These positions may be held by any resident registered student of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and those students registered in the School for Graduate Nurses proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Nursing.

All nomination papers must contain only the following statement: "We, the undersigned members of the Post-Graduate Student Society, nominate _____ for the position of _____ (fill in the appropriate position).

All nomination papers for the position of President must be signed by fifty (50) nominators and nomination papers for the positions of External Vice President, Internal Vice President, University Affairs Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary by twenty-five (25) nominators, with their year, department, school or institute and be counter-signed by the candidate (including his/her address and phone number).



Singers at Saturday's Tet celebrations.

daily photo by anthony hampong

by sheldon goldfarb

Tet celebrated

Over 400 people gathered at the Université de Montréal Saturday night to celebrate the Vietnamese Lunar New Year (Tet) and to express solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos against American imperialist aggression.

The meeting, which was sponsored by the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, also commemorated the Tet Offensive made by the liberation forces in 1968.

The evening began with speeches by representatives of the Association. One of these representatives began by saying that although Tet is a symbol of peace, the Vietnamese have now gone a long time without enjoying peace. "We had to fight the French colonialists for many years," he said, "and now we have been fighting the American im-

perialists for many years."

"The American aggressors," he went on, "have tried to subjugate the three peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, but they are now suffering military, political, and diplomatic defeats. Their illusions about a military victory in Indochina are being shattered."

He added that 1971 was "the year of defeat for the American strategy of Vietnamization" and that "despite the difficult conditions, great victories have been won by the peoples of Indochina."

The representative noted that the people of Quebec have often demonstrated against the American role in Indochina and that world opinion as a whole is more and more on the side of the peoples of Indochina. As proof of this, he cited the World Assembly for Peace and Independence of the Peoples of

Indochina, held earlier this month in Versailles, France, which was attended by representatives of 84 countries. The Assembly condemned President Nixon's so-called peace manoeuvres as a hoax and called for the U.S. government to end its aggression in Indochina.

The representative said that support is coming specifically for the seven-point Peace Plan put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Vietnam. He maintained that the peace plan is evidence of the desire of the Vietnamese for "true peace, independence, and liberty". The U.S., however, does not want peace, as is shown "by its ignoring the peace plan, by its continuing efforts to prolong the war, and by its recent intensification of the bombing of North Vietnam."

RVC . . .

Continued from page 4

work. The Students' Society should discuss "an alternative to the present class format" and "support student resistance to what the university is trying to teach us. It should take a stand on Anglo-Canadian privileges."

The candidates were asked to comment on student dissatisfaction with the method used to select a person for the newly created position of Director of Residences.

Zinner: Send a petition to the Senate or Board of Governors. Students' Council could also register a protest. "The reason for having a Students' Society is precisely to process these demands."

Resident of five years: "The more you process, the less we get."

Amos: "If you feel strongly, and if other students feel the same way, call a meeting and see what they think. The Students' Society shouldn't be a middle-man."

Criticized bureaucratic methods of work used by Students' Council.

Amos promised that if elected, he would go out to the

students to find out what they were thinking. Zinner explained that his heavy administrative duties prevented him from "going out among students".

Rovins had nothing to say. Late student commenting on the food served in the residences: Robert Bray, Business Manager and Building Director of Co-ed Residences needs "help loosening up his purse strings."

"Bray pinches pennies. Girls can't give blood. They have no

iron. There is no dietician. Screw Maisonneuve, this is RT Bray."

Amos told the students to attack the problem directly. "You don't need a Students' Society president for these things." Rovins suggested a boycott. Zinner, answering criticisms about his lack of knowledge on residence problems, stated that he had only been in office three weeks and the residences are not his main problem.

SCARLET KEY "AWARD"

Nominations for the Scarlet Key "AWARD" will be accepted up until March 2nd, 1972. Nominees should show qualities of distinction and character in some combination of academics, activities and athletics. The "AWARD" is McGill's only recognition to those students, Male and Female, who have contributed to McGill life outside of their academic program.

Nomination papers should include name, address and telephone number of nominee, and placed at Scarlet Key, box at Student Union, or sent to:

Susan Black or Vyta Senikas
Scarlet Key Awards,
c/o Graduates' Society
3618 University Street

by gandalf the grey

Battle enjoins, oats quake

Gearing for the final battles of Good and Better, Evil and Sin, Sin shall win and thus shall we all. The Choke Artists meet the Peckers in their quest to find the One Ring and bring it safely to their lairs. The Peckers shall be worthy of battle and might be considered capable of defeating the Med reps, were it not for their magnificent displays of passing and able leadership which takes them headlong into oblivion.

The Net Vets, second in Two, meet Law, third in One. The Upholders of Justice shall find their pockets cleaned by the veterans of Court Thievery and shall succumb not so graciously. Molson and McConnell meet to decide who captures the Let's Forget the Great Food So Let's Play Some Ball Award.

The second set witnesses the

Heads of Two against the fourth of One. The Hobbits Frodo and Sam Gamgee temporarily deterred in their course for the open fire of Mordor, shall assume the guises of Messer and Uriel. They both long for the return of Strider from the perils of fornicating with fair fillies. The Alesmen shall place obstacles as opposition and the occasional basket but Balmy and Claude (Swisher and Swain) shall lack the necessary to prevail.


Odd-Job and Moreback must rise to their highest heights to remain as opposition for another week as their meeting tonight will be against the once-defeated Med III Marauders. Sharpened appendages will aid. More is needed, but will not be found.

Gardner to beat Douglas and claim the left-overs.



Le Sabayon
The only dining room with French & Greek Cuisine
666 Sherbrooke W. (corner University)
Executive Towers Shopping Promenade Res: 288-0373

Business Luncheon served daily from 11 AM - 6 PM
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McGILL
MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURALS THIS WEEK

BASKETBALL - PLAYOFFS - Monday, Feb. 28
5:30 p.m. ct. 1, Choke Artists vs. Peckers; ct. 2, Net Vets vs. Law; 6:30 p.m., ct. 1, Heads vs. Alesmen; ct. 2, Med III vs. Foul Shooters; 7:30 p.m., ct. 1, Molson vs. McConnell; ct. 2, Gardner vs. Douglas

FLOOR HOCKEY - SEMI FINALS
Wed., March 1, 5:30 p.m., Greater Omentums vs. Nads; 6:20 p.m., Grey Hawks vs. Hard Hats

ICE HOCKEY
Mon. Feb. 28, 5:15 p.m., Architecture vs. Engineering II; 8:15 p.m., Science I vs. Law; Tues., Feb. 29, 5:15 p.m., Arts vs. Engineering I; Fri., March 3, 5:15 p.m., Science I vs. Arts; Mon., March 6, 8:15 p.m., Science I vs. Medicine; 5:15 p.m., Blades vs. Four Skins (Final)

SOCCER
Tuesday, Feb. 29, 5:30 p.m., Mets vs. Chemistry; 6:15 p.m., Caribbeans II vs. Sine Qua Nons; 7:00 p.m., Drop-outs vs. Pomerons; Thursday, Mar. 2, 5:30 p.m., Draftsmen vs. Plumbers; 6:15 p.m., Biochem vs. Sporobolomyces

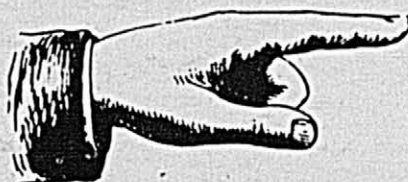
BROOMBALL
Mon., Feb. 28, 1:00 p.m., L.C., Mothers vs. Molars; 1:00 p.m., W.S., Foul Balls vs. Pathcats; Tues. Feb. 29, 1:00 p.m. L.C., Nads vs. Brydmen; 1:00 p.m., W.S., Molars vs. Spectrum; 5:15 p.m., L.C., Law vs. Imports; Wed., Mar. 1, 1:00 p.m., L.C., Mother Truckers vs. M Balls; Thurs., Mar. 2, 1:00 p.m. L.C., Pathcats vs. Biochem; 5:15 p.m., L.C., Mothers vs. Imports

WATERPOLO
Wednesday, March 1, 7:00 p.m., D.Y.A. vs. Gardner; 7:45 p.m., Mech V vs. Medicine.

Students' Society

EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS 1972/73

VOTE!



FOR THE CANDIDATE
OF YOUR CHOICE
WEDNESDAY — MARCH 1/72



JEAN MAURICE BELLAICHE

B.Comm. U1

EXPERIENCE: No experience — i.e., not involved in the internal rivalries of the Students' Society.

PLATFORM: No electoral promises

BUT — I will use the best of my potential to generate a new interest in campus life.

I will be open to any reasonable advices and changes adequate to the Student's needs in their respective faculty.

— Right now the issue is
— Would you make a hold in your I.D.



MARK BERNIER

EXPERIENCE:

- Executive Engineering Undergraduate Society
- Treasurer McGill Outing Club
- Engineering Council 70-72

POLICIES OF COMMITMENT & ACTION:

- Re-establish discount policy for McGill students at bookstore.
- Establish a student housing agency.

- Better management of food service operations.
- Increased support for clubs & societies.
- Continued involvement in community programs.
- Increased support of Students' Society Loan Fund.
- A better financial alternative to a pub to replace the bookstore.
- FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.



ANDREW M. PACKER

B. Sc. E2

— Residences must be de-isolated from the rest of the university community; residents (including many of McGill's prized foreign students) are being left out of Students' Society affairs.

such as the noontime films and concerts

— Successful Students' Society programs should be continued, and Union recreational facilities should be expanded beyond a TV lounge. (Billiards or ping-pong, anyone?)

— The university bookstore should be run on a discount or

non-profit basis to benefit the students using it rather than the Students' Society treasury.

— Organizations such as Radio McGill and the Daily should be under closer control of the Students' Society; they must be sounding boards for the opinions of all the students rather than a select few.

The aim of all my proposals is to knit the student body closer together, to make the university more than lectures and exams.



GERRY VAZQUEZ

B.Sc. 3

The role of the Internal V.P. is basically to maintain the upkeep of the Union, and to co-ordinate the clubs, societies, and the services that the Students' Society offers the students. The student oriented activities which have been begun and proven very popular (eg. Nickel Theatre, Friday night pubs, music concerts in the Ballroom) should be expanded to reach a greater number of students. Better utilization of

Union space could provide a Games Room, a Card Room, and greatly expanded laundro-mat facilities. Parking facilities should be made available to students. A pub is feasible and wanted. Effective student representation in Senate and on the Board of Governors is imperative. Better organization and increased support of campus clubs and activities would involve more students and provide a strong McGill community spirit. **VOTE MARCH 1!**



DAVID WEINER

B.Sc. 3

Cafeteria Chairman
Pres-Amateur Radio

Students' Council must not remain a play-pen for the costly amusement of its members nor a "Monopoly" game for junior executives and lawyers. Councillors must act only on a consensus of opinion arrived at from organized discussion with students on each important issue; they must go out to students rather than expect students to come to their "executive suites".

Union: Enfranchise students by using the Union as a forum for such discussion as well as preserving it as a vital cultural

and recreational centre. Having inhabited the Union for many years, I am well-grounded in its day-to-day operation.

Cafeteria: Satisfy the Student Consumer rather than the Students' Council; emphasis in the new contract must be on service to the student rather than on commission and the aggrandizing of Council's corporate fund.

UNREALISTIC CAMPAIGN PROMISES, THE RAISING OF "NON-ISSUES", AND OTHER GIMMICKS CREATE THE ILLUSION THAT YOU ARE SOMEHOW INFLUENCING THE DECISION-MAKING OF "POLITICIANS" WHO HAVE WALKED INTO OFFICE AS A RESULT.

VICE-PRESIDENT
INTERNAL AFFAIRS



DAVID ROVINS

BA McGill (psychology). Oxford philosophy and psychology studies. Graduate work in law and psychology, University of California at Berkeley. **QUALIFICATIONS:** Interim president, internal VP elect, interim external VP. ■ I am the only **NON-POLITICAL** candidate running in this election. I represent no vested interest, nor do I possess a political machine tailored to buy your vote. Besides, as interim president, having attempted to achieve greater student representation on senate and the board, opposing the Reseau report (I moved against it in

senate) and the foreign-student fee increase, and proposing a student-run cafeteria, I shall go to the students for more suggestions than I could include among a list of "campaign promises". ■ The Students' Society is in need of constitutional changes if 1) the wastage of funds and inefficiency 2) the referendum should be held to obtain a vote of confidence from the students on its continued existence in whatever form they decide.

I AM A REFORM CANDIDATE



GABOR ZINNER

(President) MA2

(A) The Students' Society must be responsive to the needs of the entire student body as opposed to the interests of any one campus faction

(B) The \$300,000 spent annually on the Students' Society must yield more programmes and services than it has in the past.

During the past three weeks we have established:

- 1) The McGill Anti-Feehike Coalition
- 2) A committee to study constitutional change as well as a re-evaluation of the aims and functions of the Students' Society.
- 3) Competent and responsible administration of student af-

fairs.

- 4) free lunch hour music and films
- 5) free telephone in the union
- 6) Sunflower vegetarian restaurant

Plans for next year include:

- 1) an expansion of the above
- 2) Course evaluation - a guide for selection of courses. Students must have a voice in determining course content.
- 3) Experimental Coop - A student organized learning - teaching environment. An exploration of radical alternatives to existing educational structures.

Help us carry out and expand upon these programmes by voting.



DOUG AMOS

PSF candidate for President

Candidates Doug Amos (President) and Ze'ev Ionis (External Vice-President) support the **FIVE-POINT PROGRAM** of the **POPULAR STUDENT FRONT:**

1. **SUPPORT** the National Petition for a People's Quebec. McGill students are part of Quebec society. It is in our interests to support the genuine aspirations of the people of Quebec, as opposed to the aspirations of the colonizers of Quebec. McGill is a bastion of Anglo-Canadian colonialism and it promotes ivory-tower intellectualism in order to isolate its students from the Quebec people.
2. **DEMOLISH** Students' Council bureaucracy. **THROW AWAY** Robert's Rules of Order. **UPHOLD** mass democratic method.

Students' Council uses bureaucratic rules and regulations in order to stifle student initiative, cut off debate and suppress the development of ideas. We intend to throw these rules out the window.

3. **OPPOSE** the use of McGill in the interests of the U.S. imperialists and Anglo-Canadian colonialists.

Students are treated as objects whose rough edges have to be smoothed off in order that we may fit into the machinery of exploitation. Courses are geared both in form and in content to the passive acceptance of the "wisdom" of some "expert" lecturer, whom we can question only for clarification. We are taught anti-people theories such as: black people are innately aggressive, the problem in underdeveloped countries is overpopulation or a lack of Western education, history is the history of the advances of ruling elites, etc.

(continued below under Ze'ev Ionis)



(continued from immediately above)

ZE'EV IONIS

PSF candidate for External V-P

OPPOSE the use of Students' Council as the "junior partner" of the administration in supporting the status quo.

Students' Council is an agent of the McGill administration and of imperialist education. The careerist hacks who run Council openly support the Anglo-Canadian privileges of McGill, and organize inane rock festivals, erotic film shows, etc., in order to divert students' attention from these issues.

4. **SUPPORT**, encourage and organize programs like the

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE under the guideline, "Seek truth to serve the people."

These programs serve as an alternative to the classroom. They put knowledge to use in the interests of the people, connecting theory with practice, and they oppose the humbug peddled in the university that "there is no reality", "theory for theory's sake", etc.

5. **SUPPORT** and organize those people (faculty, students or staff) who are fighting against pro-imperialist, racist, chauvinist, and anti-Quebec-people ideas and practices.

This means upholding mass democratic method in the classroom and opposing bureaucratic attempts to suppress struggle on the question of whom our education serves.



STEVE D. COHEN (ARTS)

QUALIFICATIONS:

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MAIN PROPOSAL:

By the end of my term, I promise that the Riel Rebellion will be but a memory, and all the troops will be back home. **SMASH CANADIAN IMPERIALISM, CANADA — GET OUT OF MANITOBA.**

Secondary Proposals

- To save the limited funds of the Students' Society from being wasted on by-elections, I promise to serve the full term.
- I promise not to interfere with the flow of the Saint Lawrence River in any way.
- I am the only candidate who can keep all of his promises.
- I call upon all students who oppose Bennet Little's ruling (banning the discussion of issues) to demonstrate their convictions that issues are important and relevant, by voting for me.

Committee for Relevant Issues



WHITNEY HARDY

— Honours Political Science BA3
— Interim External V.P.

In the three weeks since the last election, a variety of issues and student interests have been presented to the office of External Affairs. Many of these issues *originated* and were *organized* by students themselves; who then came to the Students' Society for financial assistance and Council support. Several examples include the McGill Anti-Fee Hike

Coalition, a course evaluation plan, and an Abortion Laws referendum. On the other hand issues have also developed *within* the Students' Society, which were then taken to the students for their comments and opinions (i.e. the question of student representation on Senate).

When students and their Society unite to examine and then to reflect true student issues, student influence becomes a powerful reality. I think such cooperation is beginning to be evidenced now — and should continue to do so.



SAMMY LUFT

B. Sc. Honors, Biochemistry

The External Vice-President's office must cease its vague mediocrity. As an effective liaison, initiative must come from this executive to confront and incorporate students into community and university affairs.

PLATFORM

Define the job of External Vice-President to insure utmost utilization of its potential.

Create summer jobs and institute better community understanding, e.g. using grants to **START STUDENT WORK FORCES** to help in the Milton - Park struggle, anti-pollution operations, a day camp this summer, etc.

Demand meaningful representation on the Board of Governors.

Expose the seriousness of the Reseau Report and oppose it.

Oppose the foreign student fee-hike.

Destroy the myth of "student apathy" by providing channels for student concern, e.g. debates, radio broadcasts, open-forums, guest speakers, etc.

Clean-up the squabbling bureaucracy of our present **STUDENTS' COUNCIL**.

LET SAM LUFT WORK FOR YOU. IT'S TIME THE ORDINARY STUDENT REGAINED CONTROL.

PRESIDENT

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The External Vice-President's office must cease its vague mediocrity. As an effective liaison, initiative must come from this executive to confront and incorporate students into community and university affairs.

PLATFORM

Define the job of External Vice-President to insure utmost utilization of its potential.

Create summer jobs and institute better community understanding, e.g. using grants to START STUDENT WORK FORCES to help in the Milton - Park struggle, anti-pollution operations, a day camp this summer, etc.

Demand meaningful representation on the Board of Governors.

Expose the seriousness of the Reseau Report and oppose it.

Oppose the foreign student fee-hike.

Destroy the myth of "student apathy" by providing channels for student concern, e.g. debates, radio broadcasts, open-forums, guest speakers, etc.

Clean-up the squabbling bureaucracy of our present STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

LET SAM LUFT WORK FOR YOU. IT'S TIME THE ORDINARY STUDENT REGAINED CONTROL.

PRESIDENT

VICE-PRESIDENT
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Redmen tip Loyola for title

by george burger

"I've played Loyola nine times in the last three years, and we've lost them all. Let me tell you, it lee's great!" —Chad Gaffield

Well, McGill won a basketball game Saturday night. Why was last game different from all other games? Our team, for the first time this year came through with (a) a good clutch showing, and (b) the strongest showing of team spirit manifest by McGill this year.

That cryptic quote above refers to that very game. I was never so relieved as when the buzzer blew to wind up the final game of the playoffs. It was probably one of the more exciting games played in the QUAA in a while. McGill and Loyola were a match set up by victories over MacDonald and Sir George respectively, and they put on a great show for the capacity crowd.

The game was on right from the start. McGill came out strong and fashioned a narrow lead that they maintained through the first half. Loyola started with a press, figuring to stifle McGill in their own end much like they did in their most recent meeting. Coach Sam Wimisner has a good memory and he was ready for it. A very simple formula. Guard to Naponick waiting patiently at half court. Then set it up from there. A most efficient play, much faster than bringing the ball up. It was unstoppable, and it proved to be the winning move in the game. The reason the game wasn't a runaway, is Loyola's still awesome offence that clicked on virtually all plays



Joe Prah (12), Kit Kennard (33) and John Naponick defend against a Warrior attack.



daily photos by harold rosenberg

COACH SAM WIMISNER is hoisted up by his jubilant players after edging Loyola 79-76 for the QUAA championship. The Redmen now await the verdict of a University of Saskatchewan-UBC game to determine who they'll meet for the Canadian title.

(that weren't snuffed out by the intruding hand of John Naponick).

In the first half Naponick and Gaffield shared the major scoring. Big John completely dominating the defensive boards. His hulking stock grasping the ball way over his head, with three Loyola midgets hopping up for it, became a familiar sight. McGill's biggest lead in the first half was seven points, and Loyola came back with some quick shooting before the buzzer to pull it down to 36-32 McGill edge.

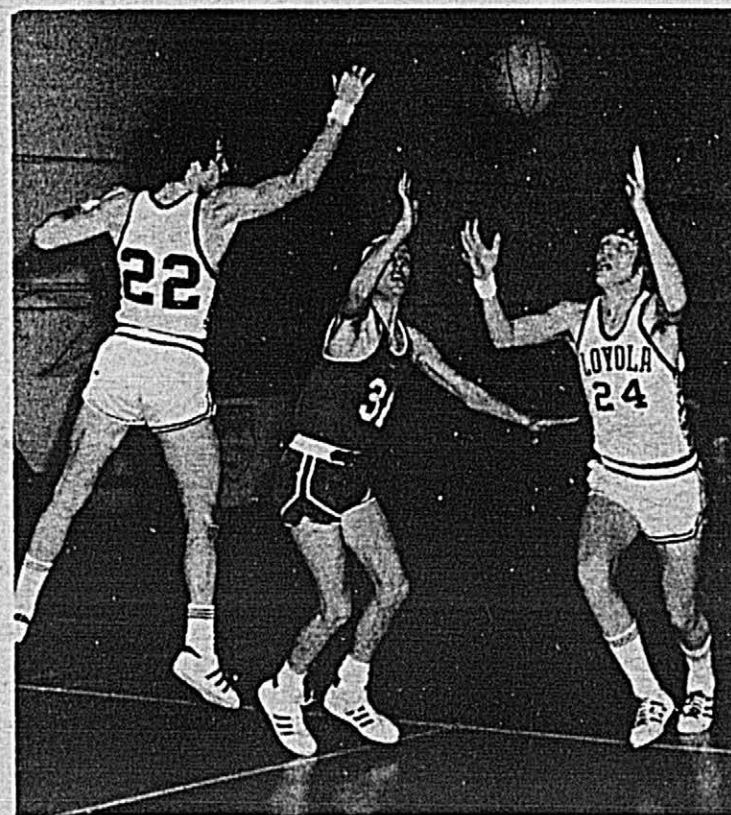
Everybody was anticipating a patented debacle by McGill in

the second half, and they were almost not disappointed. Trevor Briggs and flashy draftee Earl Lewis harassed McGill with strong shooting and effective rebounding. Earl Lewis in fact scored a fine basket to tie the game at 40-40, with A Sound Well Timed move.

In no time it was 41-40, Loyola, and groans were coming from the McGill booster club. "Not again", "Oh no" and the like. Then McGill took hold of the game. A couple of successful steals and some graceful end to end dribbles by Walt Naponick (one anyway) brought McGill to a ten point lead with eight minutes left. It seemed that this cushion was all they would need, and in fact McGill controlled so much that they ballooned up to a fourteen point lead at the last two minute point.

But then Daigneault incurred the wrath of heaven, and Loyola started storming back. Successive baskets by Briggs, Lewis, Hussey and Osborne dragged the lead down to six points, and again the crowd was groaning. Loyola cheerleaders on the other hand were wetting their pants. Naponick was stopped at the boards and Briggs took over. The lead was down to five points with a minute left, and Loyola scored. The crowd went crazy. Ira was contemplating the least painful suicide.

However, time marches inexorably on, and everyone was a bit stunned at the buzzer. Then the McGill crowd placed faltering steps on the unfamiliar court, and then tenderly swamped their heroes. Sam was carried off with his head eighteen feet off the ground (he was on John's shoulders) and that was it. 79-76 McGill.



Phil Thompson juggles for the ball with two opponents.

The McGill team was infinitely stronger. When they fell back by one point, Joe Prah took matters into grip and drove the length of the court for a three point play, that put them in lead that they never gave up. "We started faltering when Hussey fouled out. We had ten point lead and we thought it was the game." Ira summed up the last two minutes. Clutch playing by Chad Gaffield and Joe Prah sparked the team, and Naponick kept it all in hand, with 24 points. Chad had 18, and Bob Wylie knocked in seven in

the second half. Now to the West.

Foul Shots: This is the first time in 9 years that McGill has won a league title . . . McGill struggled to beat MacDonald Friday night by a tight score (statistics elude me at the moment) . . . they can't do anything easily . . . Hal Roback was also sitting in on the final . . . I had a chance to talk to him . . . John hit 94% from the foul line 80% in the second half from the field . . . 21 rebounds . . . yippieeee we won . . . so it goes . . .